

MADERO AND SUAREZ WERE ASSASSINATED; UNCLE SAM RUSHING TROOPS TO GALVESTON

EX-RULERS SHOT AND KILLED WHILE BEING TAKEN TO PENITENTIARY

People Doubt the Official Account of
the Affair as Given by the New
Mexican Executive Gen.
Huerta

FULL INVESTIGATION PROMISED FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Beautiful Sister of Former President Hurls Bitter De-
nunciation Upon Mortuary Guards—Widows of the
Dead Men Denied the Right to See Them—
Promise Given That the Bodies Will Be
Turned Over to Families.

Mexico City, Feb. 24.—The official investigation into
the death of Madero and Suarez on Saturday night is
to be begun at once, but the general belief prevails that
it will substantiate the official version of the occurrence.
The fact that the bodies of the dead statesmen were re-
covered in the rear of the penitentiary was explained
today by the statement that a second encounter occurred
close to the building.

Mexico City, Feb. 24.—After the
revolution the reign of terror.

Prompt effect has been given to the
message of Felix Diaz that "we will
use such energetic means as necessary
to put an end to rebellions forever."

Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino
Suarez are dead. In a midnight ride
under guard from the National Palace
to the penitentiary the deposed Pres-
ident and Vice President of Mexico
were killed.

The circumstances surrounding
their death are unknown, except as
given in official accounts which do not
conform in all cases. The only wit-
nesses were those actually concerned
in the killing.

The Provisional President, General

with doubt, having in mind the use
for centuries of the notorious "ley
fuga," the unwritten law which is in-
voked when the death of a prisoner is
desired. After its application there is
written on the records, "Prisoner shot
trying to escape."

Senora Madero, widow of the former
President, received the first definite
information of his death from the
Spanish Minister, Senor Colagay
Cologan. She already had heard re-
ports that something unusual and ser-
ious had happened, but friends had
endeavored up to that time to prevent
her from learning the whole truth.

Soon afterward, accompanied by her
brother, Jose Perez and Mercedes
Madero, a sister of Francisco, Senora
Madero drove to the penitentiary, but
(Continued on page 2, col. 2.)

JACK LAKE TRIES TO KILL MAY MYERS, BUT KNOCKED DOWN BY BLOW ON HEAD

Crazed by drink and fretting un-
der a supposed wrong done him by
the woman with whom he had made
his home for a long time, Martin Lake,
who is well and better known as
"Jack" Lake, attempted to murder
May Myers of 125 East Main street
yesterday morning, and only the timely and ef-
fectual interference of Capt. C. G.
Dahlen, in charge of the local Salva-
tion Army corps, saved the woman's
life, after she had been shot twice
by the desperate man.

The shooting took place in the
kitchen at the B. & O. depot restau-
rant, and was the result of a quar-
rel the cause of which was not
known by those who saw the near-
tragedy.

From what can be gathered, how-
ever, it appears that Miss Myers has
been keeping up some kind of an in-
surance on Lake's life, and the
amount of the policy is about due.
Lake wanted the papers, which the
woman refused to surrender.

This angered him, and aroused the
instincts of murder, which were more
fully developed by numerous pota-
tions.

Lake was drunk Sunday evening
and went into the Jackson Hotel where
he spoke to several, and telephoned
to police headquarters to meet him
at Main and Front street so he could
go to the Myers home with them to
get "some things that belonged to
him," as he expressed it. He was told
to come to the patrol house, left the

MORE TROUBLE FOR KOHLER

Cleveland, Feb. 24.—After a con-
ference here today between Mayor
Newton D. Baker and Chief of Police
Fred Kohler, the mayor announced
that charges have been filed with
him against Kohler and he has given
the chief until tomorrow to re-
port on the charges. The charges
allege misconduct, but no announce-
ment was made of the exact nature
of the allegation.

400 THROWN OUT OF WORK BY FIRE

Warren, O., Feb. 24.—Four hun-
dred men were thrown out of work
here today, when fire destroyed the
plant of the Warren Boiler & Tank
company, with an estimated loss of
about \$175,000. Cause unknown.

WILL CALL CONGRESS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 1

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 24.—Presi-
dent-elect Wilson announced that
the extra session of congress would
be convened on Tuesday, April 1.

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR IS APPOINTED

E. O. Vermilion and wife have
tendered their resignations as su-
perintendent and matron, respecti-
vely, of the Licking county infirmary,
to take effect April 1.

BANK OFFERS 2.1 PER CENT. FOR CITY BONDS

Bids were opened at the office of
Clerk of Council Harold G. Franklin at
noon Monday for the city's funds to be
deposited in a local bank. But two
bids were offered. The Newark Trust
company offered 2 per cent. for hand-
ling the city's money, while the Lick-
ing County Bank and Trust company
offered a 2.1-10 per cent.

The bids will be reported to the city
council at its next regular meeting
and the award made.

Vice-President-Elect and Mrs. Thos. R. Marshall



There was a very pretty romance
back of the marriage of Thomas R.
Marshall to Mrs. Lois Kimsey of Steu-
ben county, Ind., on Oct. 2, 1895. Al-
though he was well into bachelorhood,
Miss Kimsey made an impression that
culminated in her becoming Mrs. Thom-
as R. Marshall of Columbia City, Ind.
Miss Kimsey's father was then clerk
of the court and she acted as his de-
puty. During the trial Judge Marshall

FOUR YEAR OLD GIRL FATALLY BURNED WHILE PLAYING WITH HER DOLLS

At 3 o'clock Dr. Turner returned
from the Smith home and reported
that little Nora had not yet recover-
ed from the shock, that over half
the body had been burned, and that
he had no hope whatever for the lit-
tle one's recovery.

She is conscious, but is so badly
burned that she does not seem to
suffer much pain.

A frightful accident occurred
about 8:30 o'clock Monday morning,
by which the four-year-old
daughter of Mrs. Harriet Smith of
165 Hoover street, was burned so
seriously that W. S. Turner, who
was called to the scene, said the ac-
cident and the burning were al-
most fatal.

The circumstances surrounding
the distressing affair are particu-
larly pathetic, the mother is nearly
frantic with grief.

In the morning Mrs. Smith, but
sent her little son, aged 2 years, to
the home of his aunt, Mrs. C. R.
Babbis, in Woods avenue, where
something was being done about
the Nora was lying about the room,
and had three dolls on a table
in front of a gas stove
consisting of an upright cylinder
the front of one of the cylinders
had been broken and

the little girl's night gown fluttered
in front of the blaze and caught fire,
while she was watching the toasting
of a piece of graham bread on the
top.

She had often before been allowed
by her mother to toast bread in the
morning by laying it upon the stove
top, and when she would stand up to
the stove top, her head was just
above it.

While thus engaged, Mrs. Smith
remembered something she had
wanted to tell her little son, and
ran across the street to telephone
him at his aunt's before he should
leave there.

It was while here that screams
were heard and the little figure of
the daughter, enveloped in flames,
was seen running across the street.

John Stelling, driver of the Pulk
grocery delivery wagon, grabbed the
child, who was near, grabbed the
child and pulled her burning

body down from her body. The fran-
tic mother took the little girl in her
arms and ran back to her home. Dr.
Turner was immediately summoned.
The physician found the child's body
from the hips up terribly burned, al-
most to a crisp, and did everything
in his power to alleviate her condi-
tion and, if possible, save her life.
The front of one of the cylinders
had been broken and

DANGEROUS INDIFFERENCE

By Chalmers L. Pincoust.
You certainly know that indifference to the growth of this town is a
disgrace, and at this very time many supposed-to-be good citizens are
showing a dangerous indifference in not patrolling the home stores,
which are the very heart of a business development in this town.
Remember—that when you spend your money at home, there is more
in it for you than anybody else.

CONCENTRATING A FULL ARMY DIVISION AS FAST AS TROOPS CAN ENTRAIN

Congress May be Called Upon to Act
Following the Killing of the Deposed
Mexican Executives

ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS RUSH PREPARATIONS

Secretary Von R. Meyer Says Navy is Ready for Any
Contingency and Marines Will Be Mobilized in Full
Strength at Guantanamo at Once—President
Taft May Send Special Message to Con-
gress Asking for Instructions—U. S.
Officials Pronounce the Affair
Cold-Blooded.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Developments of the last 48
hours in Mexico apparently have not changed the gen-
eral sentiment in Congress against any immediate ac-
tion toward American intervention.

The extent to which recognition may be extended by
the United States to the Huerta government has not
been determined. From present indications, this will de-
pend largely upon recommendations of Ambassador Wil-
son, who has been given large discretionary authority in
the matter. The question is likely to be brought to an is-
sue very soon through some application from the Huerta
government. The tragic events of Sunday are likely to be
considered.

From Tampico comes the report that in the Tampico
Tuxpan district, people generally approve of the Huerta
government and that normal conditions are prevailing.
In Chihuahua signs of considerable resistance to the
government are reported.

Washington, Feb. 24.—More orders

for moving troops to Galveston with
the purpose of concentrating a full
army division there in accordance with
the policy of preparedness as out-
lined by President Taft in his public
speech in New York last Saturday
night were issued by the war depart-
ment early today.

Major General Wm. H. Carter, the
department division commander at
Chicago will be placed in supreme
command.

In addition to the Fourth brigade of
the Second division consisting of the
11th infantry, Col. Arthur Will-
iams, at Fort DeRussell, Wyo., the
18th infantry, Col. Thomas F. Davis,
at Fort McKendzie, Wyo., and the 23d
infantry, Col. Daniel A. Frederick at
Fort Bliss, Texas, the Fourth field ar-
tillery and the Second battalion of en-
gineers and signal corps. Company D,
consisting of part of the Sixth brigade,
already has been ordered to Galves-
ton.

Although officials will not admit the
fact, the slaying of Madero and Suarez
and the general expectation that
neither Huerta, nor any other Mexi-
can leader can assure peace and civi-
lized government in Mexico, are
causing the war and navy departments
to make preparations for intervention.
Secretary Von R. Meyer, when told
of the fate of Madero and his vice
president, said:

"That is either the ending of
a great tragedy or the begin-
ning of a greater one. The navy is
ready for any contingency, and the
marines will soon be mobilized in full
strength at Guantanamo, within
easy reach of Mexico."

Major General Leonard Wood was
in conference with President Taft last
night.

An attack upon Americans or for-
eigners by the tacit consent of the
Huerta government, or even the exhi-
bition towards them of mob violence
clearly beyond the ability of the pro-
visional government to prevent, prob-

ably will be the signal for active in-
tervention.

The administration officials feel
that they have exhausted their con-
stitutional powers in the orders they
have given or planned for the prepa-
ration of military and naval forces
to insure a successful entry to the
Mexican capital in case of need.

It is practically certain that beyond
this point President Taft will not pro-
ceed except upon direct instructions
from congress, as the exhibition of
military force beyond the seacoast
towns of Mexico might be regarded as
an act of war, which under the con-
stitution can be directed only by con-
gress.

To secure this direction probably it
will be necessary for President Taft
to communicate with congress through
a special message, reciting the recent
events and existing conditions in
Mexico and asking for instructions.

Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson tel-
graphed to the State Department that
Francisco De La Barra, minister of
foreign affairs, had invited all foreign
diplomats in Mexico City to take
luncheon with him today.

The ambassador stated that none of
the diplomats would attend the
luncheon unless the tragic death of
former President Madero and former
Vice President Suarez is cleared up.

This decision on the part of the
Diplomatic Corp in the Mexican cap-
ital indicates the gravity of the situ-
ation which will confront the Huerta
government should it fail to clear the
mystery in which the killing of
Madero and Suarez still is enveloped.

STRIKING RUBBER WORKERS PARADE

Akron, O., Feb. 24.—A demon-
stration by striking rubber workers
this morning in front of the Good-
year Rubber Company plant caused
little excitement. There were about
400 strikers in line. They marched
around the plant and then went to
the Firestone Works, three or four
miles away. A special detachment
of bluecoats were on hand at the
plant but no violence occurred.



FRANCISCO I. MADERO.

Huerta says the killing of the two
men was incidental to a fight between
their guard and a party attempting
to liberate them.

The Minister of Foreign Relations,
Francisco De La Barra, adds that the
prisoners attempted to escape. Neither
makes a definite statement as to which
side fired the fatal shots. It is not
impossible that neither knows.

An official investigation has been or-
dered to learn the responsibility, and
solemn promises have been made that
the guilty will be punished.

Not unnaturally, a great part of the
public regards the official versions

UNITED DOCTORS NEVER OPERATE OR USE KNIFE

UNITED DOCTORS REMOVE TUMOR AND CURE PILES WITHOUT PAIN OR CUTTING.

NON-SURGICAL METHODS.

Remarkable New Method of Treatment Proves a Complete Success.

Modern bloodless surgery is indeed a wonderful improvement over the old methods of cutting for the slightest causes. Today surgery still holds sway among the old style doctors and a large percentage of the new ones try their hands at the knife.

The United Doctors, their Newark institute being on the second floor of the Arcade building, do not use the knife and still remove tumors, gall-stones, etc., much to the astonishment of the alling who are not acquainted with the United Doctors system of medicine. People often travel hundreds of miles to be cured by the United Doctors' non-surgical methods. Time and time again have cured patients publicly testified that the United Doctors have cured them after all other medicines and many doctors had failed. The following letter is an example of what one cured and happy patient thinks of their treatment:

Ivesdale, Illinois.

"To the Public:
"I was afflicted with tumor in the groin for several years which caused me great suffering and annoyance. I was also afflicted with hemorrhoids or piles, which also made my life miserable. I was operated on for piles long ago but they came back and I was again advised to undergo an operation for my tumor and piles, but instead I went to the United Doctors. They told me how they could cure me without the knife. Now after a little more than three months I am cured. My tumor has all disappeared and my piles do not bother me any more. My general health is better than in several years and both my husband and myself feel proud of my condition and all of this we owe to the wonderful treatment of the United Doctors."
(Signed) Mrs. E. D. Guilford.
The United Doctors' grand offer of free consultation, free examination and free treatment (except for the bare cost and distribution of the medicines used) is open to all until March 10th, after which date full regular fees will be charged to all new patients. It.

OH, GELS! GREAT HONUS' 39 TODAY IS LOOKING FOR A BETTER HALF.

Although it does seem as if John Henry Wagner, otherwise Honus the Great, has been playing ball ever since the beginning of time, I was nevertheless a bit surprised when I read the other day that the centennial of his birthday would be celebrated this year. Upon further investigation, however, I found that the Wagner referred to was not the great man of that name, but only a bush leaguer who used to play in a German league, and who is now deceased. So says I, let us hang wreaths on the beans of the living, and, in accordance with this sentiment, today is declared a legal holiday in honor of the 39th birthday of Honus the Great. Hans was born in Carnegie, Pa., Feb. 24, 1874, and began playing ball in Ohio, with Steubenville and Warren, in 1895. Paterson, N. J., then in the Atlantic League, had Hans during the next two years, and he was a Louisville Colonel in the National League, until 1900, when he joined the Pirates crew. During his big league career, Hans has played first and third base, shortstop and outfield, and has never batted below .304. His best batting average was .380, made during his first season in a Pirate uniform.

And now we have some glad tidings for such lady fans as have not yet acquired a husband. Hans is out with a prediction that the Pirates will win the National League pennant this year and follow this up by copping the world's series bunting. After that, Hans intends to get married to celebrate the victory and will use his share of the world's series money to set up housekeeping, with red plush and gilt furniture, a piano and all the most modern household conveniences. Applicants might do well to write now, stating their qualifications, for Hans says the pennant is a cinch. A letter addressed to Pittsburgh will reach him.

Every winter for many years, the baseball scribes have been declaring that Hans is all in, but he always comes back and this year will probably be no exception. The venerable old gentleman will likely be able to get through the season without being relegated to the bushes, and when occasion seems to require it he may be able to smash out a few hits. Honus has been keeping in condition by playing basketball. He is an enthusiastic poultry fancier, and an exhibitor at many of the leading hen shows. This indicates a domestic disposition, and it is a safe bet that the fortunate maiden who captures Hans will never have cause to regret it.

The 150,000 Americans who moved to Canada last year took with them \$1559 each—in all more than \$200,000,000.

Cincinnati's proposal to tax autos either by straight impost or by increased license fees is meeting much opposition.

The combined area of the corn fields of the United States is nearly equal to the area of France of Germany.

PERSONALS

Fred Parks spent Sunday in Columbus.

Mrs. Smith Crego is ill at her home in Baker street.

H. M. Fulk of Mansfield was a Newark visitor today.

Mr. Billingsley of Mt. Vernon spent Sunday in Newark.

Mr. Fred Fitzgerald of Zanesville spent Sunday in Newark.

Curtis Berry is confined to his home at Channell street by illness.

Mr. William McCloskey of Philip, W. Va., is visiting in Newark.

Mrs. Hugh Clutter of Utica was a visitor in Newark on Sunday.

J. W. Bowers of Urbichsville was a visitor in Newark on Sunday.

Miss Martha Turner of Utica was a visitor in Newark on Saturday.

Miss Myrtle Phillips is spending a week with her sister in Johnstown, O.

Miss Ethel Brown is spending the week with friends in New Concord, O.

Robert Costello, the veteran B. & O. machinist, is still on the sick list.

W. H. Mazey leaves this evening for New York City to purchase spring stock.

Mrs. Elmer Owens of Columbus was the guest of Newark friends over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Daery spent Sunday the guests of relatives in Newark.

Mr. Kittridge Crumb of Logan spent Sunday with his wife who resides in Newark.

Mrs. Margaret Wildman and Miss Margaret Linehan spent Saturday in Somerset.

James Dwyer, who is employed in Coshocton, spent Sunday at his home in this city.

Mr. Charles Keinath of South Newark made a business trip to Columbus on Saturday.

Mr. Max Kline of Cincinnati, representing the Zox Chemical company, was in the city today.

Mr. Max Harmon of Columbus is spending the day in Newark looking after business interests.

Harry A. Bailey, who has been in Pennsylvania for a week, is expected home today or tomorrow.

Carl Schaller, who has been spending several days in Pittsburgh, has returned to his home here.

Mrs. J. H. Kirkpatrick and Miss Addie Dunlap of Utica were visitors in Newark Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Nellie Frenier of the W. H. Mazey company is spending a week the guest of friends in Shawnee.

T. Lee Roach of Pittsburgh spent Sunday the guest of his mother, Mrs. Jerry Roach in Elmwood avenue.

Mrs. Harry Kinear of Columbus spent Sunday in Newark the guest of Mrs. Fred Gleichauf of Kibler avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Schultz and son John Langdon spent Sunday as the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lamb.

Miss Jennie Jones has resumed her duties at the W. H. Mazey company, after being absent for two weeks owing to illness.

Mr. William McIntyre of the Phoenix Furniture company of Grand Rapids, Mich., was in the city Saturday and Sunday.

Albert Guckert, employed in the carpet department of the W. H. Mazey company, has returned to work after a week's vacation.

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Dunn of Cleveland, have returned home after having been called here by the death of the former's sister.

Mrs. A. S. Barnes and son Victor of Columbus have returned home after spending a few days with Mr. George Davis and sisters of Fairview.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Davidson of Frazesburg spent Sunday the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davidson in Elmwood avenue.

Miss Mary E. Wells of Pataskala and Miss Gladys E. Law of Kirtsville attended the ball and banquet given by the K. of P. lodge of this city.

The Misses Mary Eshelman and Mildred Mohr, of Long's department store, have returned from Cleveland, after attending the millinery openings.

Mrs. Alice Lamb and children Virginia and William have returned to their home in Columbus after spending the week end with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lamb.

Misses Macy Baird, Irene Bowden and Hattie Holman, employed by the Holophane company at Cleveland, are spending a few days at their homes in Newark.

Miss Allie Tuttle, Miss Lettie Grove, Mrs. George Hollis of Columbus, Miss Edith Grove and Mr. Charles Taylor of this city were guests of Mrs. T. W. Grove over Sunday.

Mr. F. M. Edwards of the executive board of glass bottle blowers, has returned to Philadelphia, having been called here by the death of his brother, Albert Edwards.

Mrs. W. S. Powell, who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. M. L. Cramer in Western avenue for the past week, has returned to her home at White Cottage, O.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hedrick, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Hedrick and Mr. and Mrs. William Hedrick of Columbus were called to Newark Sunday to attend the funeral of Mr. Henry Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crawford and Dr. C. L. Loveless and wife of Granville have gone to Frazesburg today to attend the funeral of their old neighbor and friend, W. S. Gilpatrick, of that place.

Mrs. J. B. Hershberger, who has been visiting her brother, J. Willis Smith of San Marcos, Texas, returned to her home in West Church street, Saturday. She was accompanied by Mrs. Ettie Jones of Houston, Texas,

who came to visit her mother, Mrs. Martha Stinchfield, of Mound street.
Mr. William Noble, a salesman for the Newark Furniture company, is spending several days in Newark.
Mrs. Blinn of 38 Vine street, was removed to the Sanitarium Sunday in the ambulance of Bazler & Bradley.

JACK LAKE

(Continued from Page One.)

Myers woman, but was told he could not see her until after seven o'clock. When she would be off duty in the kitchen where she was employed. He left at that time and nothing was done.

Monday morning he appeared at Squire D. M. Jones' court and wanted a writ of replevin issued and served on May Myers, for the insurance papers, which he claimed she was unlawfully keeping from him. He was drunk at this time and was advised by Constable Robert Porgraves to see an attorney. He left the office and must have gone directly to the lunch room where the shooting took place.

The restaurant is one of a line of P & O eating houses, and is now being managed by Mrs. C. W. Atherton, wife of an inspector of these eating houses, and her sister, Miss Kimbro Jaynes.

These young women say that Lake was seen about the platform, and must have watched an opportunity to enter the kitchen by the west side door, which he did.

Immediately after this screams were heard followed by three shots. Mrs. Atherton, who was at the door, saw him attempting to pull a gun from his coat pocket, and make the remark: "Are you going to give me those papers?" Miss Myers replied "Jack, you'd better get away from here," and at the same time he began shooting.

After three shots had been fired the woman fell, and in doing so grabbed the revolver, a 32-calibre long, Smith & Wesson, and Lake began choking her.

It was at this juncture that Captain Dahlen and Richard Donnelly appeared. The latter is an employee of the Star Rubber Works at Akron, and is now on strike. He arrived in Newark Saturday night, to aid Captain Dahlen in Salvation Army work in Newark. He expects to remain here some time, and was at the B. & O. depot to get his trunk transferred to the army headquarters in Eddy street.

These two men hearing the shots and woman's screams, rushed into the place, heedless of their own peril, and took in the situation at a glance.

Lake is a powerful man, over six feet tall, and a veritable terror when drunk, although peaceable enough when sober.

Captain Dahlen realized that prompt action was necessary to save the woman's life, and picking up a heavy kitchen chair struck Lake fairly on top of the head, felling him in an unconscious heap, while Donnelly got the gun and gave it to the officers when they arrived.

The injured woman was rushed to the City Hospital in Bazler & Bradley's ambulance where Drs. D. M. Smith and W. E. Wiyarch attended her.

They found that one bullet had penetrated the fleshy part of the right arm below the elbow, while the other had plowed a furrow across the back. Her right hand was also cut, probably from the trigger guard or handle of the revolver. None of the wounds is considered dangerous.

Detonmaster Charles Long telephoned police headquarters, and Chief Blizzard, Officers C. O. Burke, and McClure responded. Lake was lying on the floor still unconscious. He was put in the patrol wagon and taken to the city prison. He soon regained consciousness but talked in maudlin incoherence the principal part of his conversation being that he had intended to kill the Myers woman and then himself.

Dr. W. H. Knauss went to the prison and sewed up a V-shaped wound in the scalp, he was placed in a cell and a charge of shooting with intent to kill placed against him. The preliminary hearing will probably be held before Mayor Swartz Tuesday morning.

Lake was a former B. & O. engineer, later had driven the city dump wagon, and afterward was ground keeper at the Wehrle baseball park in 1911.

His wound is not at all serious.

Newspaper Man May Be Next Secretary of United States Senate



Robert M. Gates, a Washington newspaper man is looked upon as the probable winner in the race for the

SAID AMERICA TO PARIS: "NO!"



What About Your Spring Clothes

Fetching, alluring, entrancing are the fashions this spring! The March Woman's Home Companion is full of them. Page after page glowing with colored pictures of gowns, suits, waists, hats, fabrics and trimmings. And this is only part of the March Woman's Home Companion. Get it to-day 15c

Your Clothes are Telltales

You would not think of wearing a sign "I am frivolous," or "I am careless," or "I have no judgment"—but that is what you do when you wear the wrong clothes at the wrong time. In dress, the time, the place and the girl must always be considered. Read "A Girl and Her Clothes" in the March Woman's Home Companion and find out what your clothes are saying about you. It's worth 15c

New Ideas for Parties

Delightfully novel and original are the parties planned for you in the March Woman's Home Companion. Two of them, at least, you'll want to carry out—"A March Winds Party" and "A Shamrock Party" on page 40. And there are dozens of other good-time ideas for all sorts of parties and entertainments! Get the March Woman's Home Companion to-day! It's full of surprises 15c

Six Breezy Stories

There is all the snap and zest and sparkle of a March day in the March Woman's Home Companion's stories. A ghost story; a gypsy story; a story of a girl who set about to reform her father—and then changed her mind; a delightful love story; a story about Olive Hobart, who could not get along with her family and yet dared to undertake "the married woman's trade."

Juliet Wilbur Tompkins, Mary Heaton Vorse and Josephine Daskam Bacon wrote some of these stories—so you know how good they are. Read them for 15c

American women thought Paris had gone far enough. The glitter of American gold was too enticing to lose. So Paris back-tracked and the 1913 Spring Fashions will be

Sleeves... Less Narrow
Waist-line... Sensible
Curves... Coming in moderation

"Better Babies"

It isn't enough that you love your baby; make him a sturdy young animal. In Iowa they are judging the babies at the State Fair along with the cattle, corn, fruit and grain. Get the March Woman's Home Companion to-day and read about the movement for "Better Babies." 15c
Only one of the many good things you get for

A Picture for Framing

You will want to frame the charming full-page picture "Snow White and Rose Red" that is given as part of the March Woman's Home Companion. It's one of a famous series of paintings by Jessie Wilcox Smith, who so delightfully pictures child-life. This exquisite reproduction in all the rich colors of the original is yours for 15c

Your Meals for March

If any woman in the world knows more about cooking than any other, that woman is Fannie Merritt Farmer. There are days when you don't know just "what to have to eat." That's when you need Miss Farmer. She tells how to concoct delicious, tempting dishes, and gives scores of recipes, besides special menus for every meal in March—Merely a part of the big March Woman's Home Companion—yours for 15c

What Does Easter Mean

Exchanging eggs was a custom centuries ago in Russia; in Merrie Old England groups of women used to toss a man three times into the air. Dr. Washington Gladden interprets the observances of many nations in an Easter sermon which you may have, as well as everything else in the March Woman's Home Companion, for 15c

Rescuing the Orphan Boy

The Darling children took great joy in pastoring the Orphan Boy, but Kewpies whisked them far away and made them work the live-long day. They found out just how Orphans feel—if you'd know more, read Rose O'Neil 15c

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

March Number now on Sale These Wide-awake Dealers Sell it Get Your Copy Early

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Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Newark Hospital Association, Board of Trustees, Newark, N. J., until 12 o'clock, P. M., Monday, March 2, 1914, for the furnishing of the material and performing of the labor necessary to erect a City Hospital at Newark, N. J., according to the plans and specifications prepared by Francis L. Beckwith, Architect, 100 South 11th Street, Newark, N. J., and the plans and specifications of the architect, which are on file at the Board of Trustees, Newark, N. J., and at the office of the architect, 100 South 11th Street, Newark, N. J.

Stock Broker Sues Ambassador to Germany

John G. Leishman, Secretary of the Woodbridge Securities, New York, has filed a suit in the New York City Court against the Ambassador to Germany, Count von Helldorf, for the recovery of \$100,000, which he claims is due to him for brokerage services rendered to the Ambassador in the purchase of German bonds.

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NEWARK MONUMENT COMPANY
EST. 1902
MEMORIALS OF QUALITY

HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

FOURTH ARTICLE—TYPE OF MODEL FARMING.

By W. J. SPILLMAN, Agriculturist in
Charge of Farm Management, De-
partment of Agriculture.

THE method of management of a fifteen acre farm that raises all the roughage for thirty head of stock, seventeen of which are cows in milk, cannot fail to be of interest to farmers in all parts of the country. The farm in question is situated in southeastern Pennsylvania, near a large city. About thirteen acres are in cultivation, the remaining two acres being occupied by buildings, yard, etc. This farm was purchased in 1881 with a mortgage of \$7,200 upon it. For the first year the farm lacked \$44 of paying expenses. During the next six years the mortgage was paid. The soil of the farm is a reddish somewhat gravelly clay. It was run down in 1881 that it did not support the two cows and one horse kept upon it. It has been brought up to its present remarkable state of fertility solely by the use of stable manure applied directly from the barn as it was produced. The system of handling manure is such that not an ounce is lost either liquid or solid. No commercial fertilizers have ever been used, and no manure has been hauled from the city. The crops are ordinarily all fed and are thus largely returned to the land in the manure. Of course much valuable fertilizer is added to the farm an-



MILKING AT THE MODEL FARM.

nually from the rich milk products fed the cows. The roughage is all raised on the farm, but all the grain is bought. The owner, a minister with no previous experience in farming, has read whatever agricultural literature has been available. The writer has never seen a farm on which system is more pronounced a feature. A peculiar feature of the management is that each of the principal operations is performed on a fixed day each succeeding year or as near to it as the weather will permit. The farm is more nearly independent of the weather than any other soil the writer has ever seen. The farm is strictly a dairy farm, the only products regularly sold being milk and a few head of young cattle each year. The cows are mainly registered Jerseys, not only pure bred, but well bred. Scrupulous cleanliness is observed. One man and a boy do the labor of the farm, except in hay harvest and during the cutting of silage, but these have all they can do. On a farm of this size, with high priced land, pastures are out of the question. There is not even a barn lot. The thirty head of stock remain in the barn the year round. The writer has never seen a thriftier better kept herd of cows. They are fed balanced rations every day in the year. Every feed consists of three parts. A portion of it is some succulent material—silage in winter and rye, timothy and clover, corn, peas and oats or some other green crop in summer. A second portion consists of dry hay or fodder. This is used to give the manure proper consistency and adds much to the convenience of caring for the cows. A third portion consists of mill products, of which three kinds are used—bran, oilmeal and gluten. The proportion of concentrated feed depends on the condition of the cow and is regulated by the flow of milk and the manure consistency. The silage crops used are as follows: Green rye, beginning about May 1 and continuing about four weeks or until the rye is ready to cut for hay, then timothy and clover are fed till peas and oats are ready. When the latter is cut for hay the silo is opened (about July 4), and silage is fed to early corn (planted May 5), is ready. Though of this is planted about one fourth acre, to last till late corn (planted about June 22) is ready. Late corn is then fed till it is time to put it in the silo. From this time forward silage is fed daily till green rye is available in the spring. No abrupt change is ever made. These carefully kept cows are given

four ounces of salt each, daily, mixed with their feed. The cows are fed three times a day, and the salt is divided among the three feeds. Fine table salt is invariably used. Every particle of roughage fed on this farm, including hay and all silage crops, is cut in quarter inch lengths. Even the bedding is cut thus. There are two round silos on the farm, each ten feet in diameter and thirty-four feet high. These together hold about 100 tons of silage, and this quantity of corn silage is produced on four acres, planted about June 22. Eleven men, three teams and a traction engine to run the cutter are employed in filling the silos. There is no systematic rotation of crops on this farm. It is not necessary since every foot of land receives an abundance of manure every year or two. Every green crop grown on the place is utilized for silage purposes, more or less, the surplus being converted into hay or silage. The crops grown are rye, timothy and clover, corn, peas and oats and millet. At least two crops a year are harvested from most of the fields. The grass crop is a mixture, the seed sown being as follows: Red clover, six quarts; timothy, five quarts; alsike, two and one-half pounds; redtop, one pound. The farm is divided into twelve small parcels, varying in size from one-fourth acre to two and one-quarter acres. In April, 1903, six of these (five or six acres in all) were in grass. About half of this was sown the last week in August, 1900, one-fourth in 1901 and one-fourth in 1902. That sown in 1900 was cut once for hay in the spring of 1903 and then plowed for late corn. The crops which preceded these plots of grass were in two cases rye, grown the preceding winter. When this was cut for silage or for hay the ground was plowed and harrowed into fine tilth. One and a half bushels per acre of German millet were then sown. This was cut for hay before it had made seed. The land was plowed again and harrowed into fine tilth. Grass seed was then sown broadcast late in August. Sowing thus early, using no nurse crop, gives a full crop the next year. In fact, because of the farm's fertility, three large crops are cut the next year after sowing grass in August. Two cuttings are made the second year. In the spring of the third season, if the crop promises to be abundant, a crop of hay is taken before breaking up the sod for late corn. If the grass crop is scanty the sod is broken earlier for any crop for which it may be needed. The sod is always heavily top dressed during the winter before it is broken up. Some of the fields are kept in rye in winter and corn in summer indefinitely. Rye is sown broadcast at the rate of two bushels per acre, the seed being covered by a spring tooth harrow. The hay made from this rye is readily eaten by the stock, but a part of it is used for bedding. Three of the twelve subdivisions of the farm are thus devoted regularly to rye in winter and late corn in summer. Oats and peas are sometimes sown in early spring on land sown in rye the previous fall, the rye being turned under in spring. Sometimes a piece of corn land is left bare during the winter and sown to oats and peas the next spring. Grass is occasionally sown on land from which silage has been cut. One small field was devoted to oats and peas for several years and then put down in grass, to be followed by corn. Oats and peas do not fit very well into the cropping systems followed on any of these small fields. They must be sown in early spring and are off early in July, yet they yield so much nutritious hay or silage material that a small area is usually grown. The method of handling manure on this farm can be used only on farms on which stock is kept in stalls. Behind each row of cows is a gutter eighteen inches wide and seven inches deep. These gutters have no outlets. They are thoroughly cleaned daily. (The whole barn is disinfected twice a week, and the interior is frequently whitewashed.) When cleaned the gutters are sprinkled with ashes or dry dirt to absorb what moisture may be present. During the day a quantity of absorbent, consisting of leaf mold, rotten sod, etc., is placed in them. Each gutter ends near a door. The manure is lifted from the gutter into a cart backed up to the door. The end of the gutter next the door is slightly lower than the other end. One man lifts the manure with a fork and places it in the lower end of the truck. A second man then lifts it into the cart. In this manner the liquid manure is all got into the cart. Finally the fragments that remain in the trench are swept to the lower end and removed. The cart goes immediately to the field, and the manure is spread at once. In summer it is spread on the land from which the silage crops are removed. In winter it is spread on the rye and grass fields, on the latter particularly when the ground is so soft to place it upon the rye fields. No manure is used on newly seeded grass lands, but the second and third year grass fields are top dressed in winter. Since this account was first presented in 1903 marked economic changes have occurred, which, if this farm were still in operation as it was then, would materially affect the profit obtained. Most of these changes relate to the price of concentrated feeding stuffs. The writer is of opinion that under present conditions this farm is smaller than a dairy farm ought to be, especially before the land has been made exceedingly fertile. It is now very desirable to have the dairy farm large enough to permit growing at least a part of the concentrated feed used, and the larger the proportion of this class of feed grown the better.

WILL USE RADIUM RAYS AS A CURE

Johns Hopkins to Try New Treatment For Rheumatism.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.

May Not Work as Well Here as in European Climate—Theoretically Patient Takes Air Saturated With Rays, Which Travel to All Parts of the Body by Way of the Blood Vessels.

Baltimore.—The Johns Hopkins hospital has purchased a quantity of radium in Europe and within a few weeks will establish a new department for the treatment of diseases by means of the inhalation of radium emanations. So far as known, this will be the first use of radium in this way in the United States. Since the discovery of the mineral about fifteen years ago by Professor and Mme. Curie of France it has been used in many surgical cases in Europe, and until a few years ago its use was confined to such cases and to giving what are called radium baths. Especially noteworthy were its effects in the treatment of cancer, giving hope that a new and permanent means of fighting the disease had been found. The use of radium in purely medical cases is something comparatively new. It was discovered that the emanations from radium were enormously beneficial in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, facial paralysis, neuralgia and diseases of the joints. Persons who had suffered from these ailments for years



MME. CURIE.

found their one relief to come from the strange element, and gradually a method of treatment has developed from that discovery. By this method the emanations from radium are collected and held in solution in the air. A compartment called an "emanatorium" is the cabinet in which patients of the radium treatment must be placed to breathe in the confined air laden with radium emanations. An hour or more at a time must be spent in the emanatorium, and the treatment continues for three weeks. The theory is that the radium rays, which do not perish like light rays, but are held in solution in the air, are breathed into the lungs. There they get into the blood and thus are carried to every organ of the body. This is what would happen if radium emanations are an actual material substance which can saturate the atmosphere, as seems to be the case. At all events this treatment has been practiced in Europe for two or three years and has to its credit, it is said, a number of cures. The substance (radium) is yet too much of a mystery for scientists to bank on what it will do or whether it can repeat here what it has apparently been doing in Europe. The Johns Hopkins warns people not to put too great confidence in the new method until it has had a thorough trial here. Climatic conditions differing from those of Europe may affect the manifestations of radium here. One highly important feature in connection with the Johns Hopkins undertaking is that the radium treatment will not be high priced. Rich and poor alike will have entrance to the new department. This seems paradoxical when it is remembered that a very small amount of radium is worth a fortune. One American physician has sent abroad for a small supply of it and is said to be paying \$25,000 for what is contained in a very small phial. But this high price is somewhat offset by the fact that radium is almost imperishable. Giving off emanations reduces its quantity by such an infinitesimal amount that it is claimed the quantity which Johns Hopkins brings over will be doing service for 2,000 years. Another matter which may shortly be investigated in connection with radium is the theory that its presence in certain mineral waters is the cause of their curative qualities. It is said that the government authorities will appoint experts to make an investigation of the springs at Hot Springs, Ark., to ascertain how much, if any, radium is in the water.

A LIGHTHOUSE FAMILY.

Three Generations Have Been in Great Lake Service. Superior, Wis.—Three generations of Malones have been lighthouse keepers on the great lakes. Al Malone, the third of the family that ships from the rock bound island coast, is in charge of Isle Royale station. The Superior men has been in charge of the Isle Royale light for nearly three years. He succeeded his father, J. H. Malone, and is the youngest lighthouse keeper on the great lakes. His age is twenty-nine, and as assistant to his father and later as keeper he has been in the government service thirteen years. The elder Malone is now in charge of the Pipe Island station on Lake Huron. He has been in the service for thirty-nine years, having taken charge of the Isle Royale station in 1874, when that lighthouse was built. Peter Malone, a grandfather of Al Malone, who died a score of years ago at the remarkable age of 108, was also a keeper and was in charge of the Portage Lake ship canal when it was established.

PELORUS JACK IS MISSING.

Best Known Grampus in World and Protected by New Zealand Laws. Auckland, New Zealand.—Pelorus Jack, the best known fish in the world, which for thirty years has piloted ships night and day through the Cook Strait, has been missing for some time, and it is feared he is suffering from an illness that will result in his death. Jack, whose scientific name is Grampus Criseus, was shot by a tourist on one of the vessels he was piloting about ten years ago. As a result of this attack the New Zealand government passed a special law protecting him. About five years ago another grampus was swimming with him for a short period, after which Jack disappeared for a few weeks. His substitute did not stay on the job, and a gunboat was sent to find what had become of Jack. Before the return of the gunboat Jack got back and took up his job of piloting the liners again.

SUGGESTS BREEDING OF A "WHAT-IS-IT?"

Congressman Akin "Jokes" Animal Bureau Chief.

Washington.—Representative Akin of New York has a mild feud on with Dr. A. D. Melvin of the animal industry bureau, and he has made the house a party to it. He introduced a resolution authorizing the secretary of agriculture to expend \$1,000 "in the purchase of six high grade, thoroughbred male turkey buzzards and ninety-nine thoroughbred humming birds, each to be examined and passed upon by Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, as to soundness of limb and heart strength in order that a test may be made as to the value of the offspring, be they gnats or bees, for agricultural purposes." The resolution further orders Dr. Melvin to report to congress "whether the experiment is more valuable to the American farmer than the one now going on in this bureau where thousands of dollars have been expended in buying zebras in Africa and transporting the same to the District of Columbia, where they are joined in wedlock to Missouri mules, the offspring of which seem to be a cross between a North Dakota jack rabbit and an Australian kangaroo."

TO STOP HUMPBACK GROWTH.

Albee Operation Successfully Performed in New England. Salem, Mass.—Dr. Harvey F. Newhall of Lynn at the Salem hospital performed what is known as the "Albee operation" for prevention of humpback from tuberculosis of the spine. The operation consists in grafting a piece of bone into the spine so the formation of a spinous "knuckle," which causes humpback, will be avoided. This operation was first performed by Dr. Albee of New York, but has been performed in New England only once previous to the present case. In the operation the spinous processes of the vertebrae above and below the side of the disease are split longitudinally, and a piece of healthy bone is grafted into the space. The new method replaces an older one which required the use of a plaster jacket for two years.

BANDITS HAD FALSE HOOFS.

Ingenious Contrivances Are Found Near Edge of a Swamp. Long Beach, Cal.—What is believed to have been a safe "hooft" cache, discovered at the edge of a swamp near here, yielded several ingenious contrivances apparently intended to divert pursuit after the commission of a crime. They were a pair of imitation horse hoofs carved out of pine and fitted with straps so that they could be adjusted to a pair of shoes; an imitation cow's hoof fastened to a cane evidently was intended to be used in conjunction with the others to help give the impression of a man on horseback driving a cow.

FRIEDMANN'S METHODS ARE CONDEMNED

His Serum Though is Doing Much Good—Interesting Letter From Dr. Stutz at Berlin.

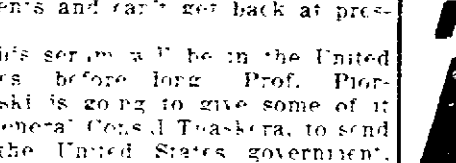
The Upper Sandusky, O., Daily Chief publishes the following letter from Dr. Otto Carl Stutz, of that place, who is now in Berlin where he went the first of the year to take the Friedmann tubercular cure; the letter is reproduced in its entirety and will be found vitally interesting by all suffering from the dreaded white plague. Berlin, Germany, Feb. 18, 1913. To the Editor of the Daily Chief: In my letter of January 30 to the Daily Chief I explained everything I could get that was of any interest in the Friedmann cure. However, since that time I discovered that several other scientists were using the Friedmann serum. It seems Dr. Friedmann's attitude is only mercenary, and to get rich quick, and not how much he can do for suffering humanity. The press has turned this man Friedmann down. Not his cure, but him personally. That he is after the money that is in it, is the absolute truth. He will not treat any one who fails to come up to his terms. His charges are \$25 for one injection and from \$5 to \$10 for each examination. The physicians of Berlin have ostracized Friedmann for withholding his cure from the public. This cure is making a wonderful impression and stir in Berlin, and Dr. Friedmann's failure to give this to the German government has made him very unpopular. Doing this, would not rob him of his treatment, but on the other hand would make him famous the world over, and the German government would pay him well for his discovery. His cure is being accepted as a good thing and receives much praise from the scientists that are using it. There are four or five eminent physicians in Berlin using the Friedmann cure. Dr. Mueller, Dr. Klemperer, Prof. Piorkowski, Dr. Bier and Dr. Hans Karfunkel, all concede many remarkable cures. In my other letter I told you about my visit and interview with Prof. Piorkowski. Since that time I visited Dr. Hans Karfunkel's clinics. Karfunkel and Piorkowski both worked with Friedmann in the laboratory when they were experimenting this cure, and there is where they obtained this bacilli. Dr. Karfunkel showed me clinical reports of over 600 cases of tuberculosis he and Piorkowski treated the past year. It cured all incipient cases, and advanced cases improved so much were able to leave the house and go to work. How long he can keep these advanced cases alive, or how near he can cure them, is to be seen. I attend both Friedmann and Karfunkel clinics. Last Thursday I saw thirty cases treated at Karfunkel clinics. He told me the same thing Piorkowski and Friedmann did, that the most important thing for this treatment in the hands of physicians was when to use the following injections after the first has been used. The most instructions I received from these physicians are on that line. I was in the office of Karl K. Von Wiegand, correspondent of the New York Sun, last Friday when a physician and representative of Prof. Piorkowski and Dr. Hans Karfunkel, called and informed the press correspondent, unless Friedmann would give his serum to the German government very soon, they would. Friedmann wants the German government to give him a million dollars, and this they refuse to do, until they test it out. The \$1,000,000 offer of Mr. Findlay, of New York, has also fallen flat, as the offer was that he had to cure ninety-five of the 100 patients that Findlay was to furnish. Friedmann is getting desperate now. He sees by his delay and stubbornness, his treatment is becoming public property, and he said he would now go to New York and use the serum at \$50 an injection. But the American physicians can rest assured that they can not find out anything from Friedmann while in New York, or get any of his serum, as he is going to make all he can out of it. He absolutely will not say anything or do anything that will give the American physicians the least information regarding his cure. I never would have got in and so close to him, had I not been a patient of his. When he told me all he did, then he was under the impression that he alone had the cure, and was soon to receive \$1,000,000 for his discovery. All American physicians who interviewed him have left for home disgusted, with exception of two, who are here with patients and can't get back at present.

This serum will be in the United States before long. Prof. Piorkowski is going to give some of it to General Consul Tashkara, to send to the United States government, and I can get two vials from Piorkowski or Karfunkel when I go home. But it has to be turned over to some medical institute or some hospital for biological in order to make new culture, as this bacilli won't live very long. If they think that it will be good after two weeks, I can have some, but it is no use to take it, if not a living germ after two weeks. Dr. Karfunkel said he doesn't use it after one week, but constantly keeps a fresh supply coming on. Now all this is not hearsay, but absolute truth, and from personal investigation. I have put in all of my time while in Berlin, looking up the Friedmann cure, excepting three mornings of each week from 9 to 12 o'clock, then I attend clinics at Charity hospital. The bacilli Dr. Klemperer got from a Friedmann patient is all right to make new culture, but can not be used on patients. As I said before, it is very dangerous. J. F. Denman and wife, from Waldo, Marion county, arrived last Tuesday, and are staying at the same hotel I am, Hotel Schilling, Koch Strasse 73. Mr. Denman told me he had to pay Dr. Friedmann \$200 to treat his wife, and in advance at that. I have two or three weeks in Berlin before I sail for home, and I will get everything there is to get in the Friedmann cure, thereby, not only benefiting myself, but my patients also. With best wishes and kindest regards, I am, Respectfully, OTTO CARL STUTZ. Dr. Stutz also enclosed a clipping from a newspaper, showing a United Press special from Berlin, dated January 22, which read as follows: Berlin, Germany, January 22.—German scientists today said that they had outwitted Dr. Friedrich Friedmann, discoverer of bacilli he claims will cure tuberculosis; they hope soon to be able to say definitely whether the Friedmann treatment is genuine or not. Prof. Felix Klemperer announced that he had obtained the consent of one of Friedmann's patients to withdraw from his arm living bacilli injected by Friedmann. The germ has been reproduced in large quantities. Klemperer said, and scientists all over Germany are experimenting with the bacilli. "I acted in the name of humanity," Klemperer said, "and if this germ is what Friedmann claims it is, we will shortly give it to the world. "You may say that I already admit that the germ will help many sufferers." In another Berlin laboratory, the Friedmann culture is being propagated and experimented with by one of the most eminent scientists of Germany, formerly a colleague of Friedmann. Prof. August Bier, a most violent enemy of Friedmann, has obtained some of the bacilli and is conducting experiments on tubercular guinea pigs. He conceded that many remarkable cures had been effected, and said that apparently the Friedmann cure was genuine. A Chiraman has been arrested in New York for having opium in his shoe, but that's a better place than his stomach.

If the Machine can be beaten occasionally, even with voters' assistants, what a majority's clean government would get in an honest election!

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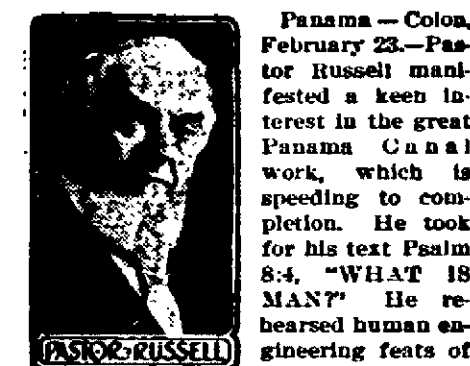
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MAN'S WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENTS

Pastor Russell Makes Address- es at Panama and Colon.

THE MARVELS OF THE CANAL

Comments on the Advance of Human Intelligence—Steam, Electricity and Machinery Slaves of the New Order. Future Glories Anticipated—Man, the King of Earth, to Be Reinstated—His Recovery From Sin and Death Guaranteed at Calvary—The Next Ten Centuries Will Be Marvelous.



Panama—Colon, February 23.—Pastor Russell manifested a keen interest in the great Panama Canal work, which is speeding to completion. He took for his text Psalm 84, "WHAT IS MAN?" He rehearsed human engineering feats of the past—the Tower of Babel; the great city of Babylon; the Great Pyramid of Egypt, full of scientific accuracy and symbols of Heavenly things. Solomon's Temple and Herod's, the Cathedral of St. Peter's at Rome, and other great cathedrals, each wonderful in its way, were referred to as examples of man's skill in the past. All, he declared, glorify man's intellectual power, intelligence and acumen, no less than do some of the legal statutes of the past—the Mosaic Law, the Laws of Lycurgus, etc. All of these achievements of the past refute the thought that our forefathers were monkeys or only a step or two in advance of that condition.

However, in our day—practically within the past half century—human intelligence seems to have bounded forward in a most remarkable manner. The telegraph, the telephone, the wireless, steam power, electric power and light have given talents a wider scope than ever before was known, and have forwarded the art of printing, which, in turn, has stimulated the education of the masses. Intelligence has increased demand, utilized inventions, and is making the world fabulously rich. Millions everywhere are on the alert to associate themselves with the new things and with the financial prosperity which they are bringing.

The Canal Illustrates All This. Our modern cities with their multiplied conveniences, palatial structures, and office buildings more than forty stories up into the clouds, are fresh reminders of our text, "What is Man?" Our tunnels, or subways, under cities, and all the conveniences they stand for are well calculated to amaze us. As we look about us and realize that these things have come suddenly within fifty years, we repeat, "What is Man?" How wonderful the intelligence which has been able to grapple with the affairs of nature, its minerals, its laws, etc., and to master them! Is not man a great king in all the earth?

Nowhere is this power of man to deal with earthly conditions more strikingly manifest than here on this Canal Zone. We have here an illustration of mountain-moving faith. Six tons of Trojan powder exploded at one instant, crumbling an entire hill, is certainly a wonderful record. These great steam shovels moving with so great rapidity these enormous masses of loosened earth are marvelous. If only a few years ago some one had told us that a man, by moving a lever, could lift six tons of earth, transport it an eighth of a mile and load it upon cars, all in three minutes or less, we would have thought him insane. Who would have believed a short time ago, that an eighty-foot gate weighing six hundred tons would have been practicable or possible?

History tells us that the desirability of this canal was recorded by Galvao in 1550. He had ambition. If he had had our modern appliances and the wealth of our day to back them, no doubt he had the intelligence necessary for the work. But the time was not ripe. Forty years ago our Government realized the desirability of this work, but dared not undertake it. Thirty years ago the work was started by a courageous Frenchman, but abandoned because of the tremendous difficulties encountered. Ten years ago the United States Government undertook the work, which is now nearing successful completion.

is that present achievements out-rank those of the past, not so much in skill as in opportunity. Ancient masonry, found south of us here, like that in the Great Pyramid of Egypt, tells of a skill with which we cannot yet compete, in that great stones were so truly squared and so accurately laid as to make it difficult to find the cravices between them.

We must credit our great progress to God. His time has come for lifting the veil of ignorance and superstition. He has been gradually favoring the increase of knowledge along every line. We today are merely taking advantage of this more extended knowledge, carried into all the homes and offices by means of steam printing-presses, railroads, steamships, postal service, etc. Instead, therefore, of trying to belittle our ancestors, let us confess that we have drawn and are still drawing from them deep inspiration along various lines—the Bible, Shakespeare, and other writings.

Let us accord our progress, not to Evolution, but to the more reasonable proposition that God's time has come to give us the blessings promised in the Scriptures—the blessings which are heralding Messiah's Kingdom of "peace on earth, good will toward men." We have waited for it, prayed for it and sung about it for centuries. And now that we are beginning to enjoy its blessings, now that the dawning of the New Day is visible on every hand, let us make no mistake. While learning from each other, let us not forget to be taught of God, reading in the signs of the times the fulfillment of the predictions of forty centuries.

What Will Man Become? Our text asks, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him?" intimating what we all acknowledge—that man is poor, weak, imperfect, fallen, unworthy of his Creator's favor and blessing. He is not deserving of eternal torment, but deserving of the Divine sentence, "Dying, thou shalt die," because of degradation through the fall. Yet God is mindful of man.

God has made provision for man's recovery from sin and death. The foundation for the recovery was laid by the Sin-Atonement Sacrifice at Calvary. The blessings of that Atonement have been extended thus far only to a small number. They have been limited to such as would take up their cross and follow in the Savior's footsteps. As the Scriptures declare, these are few, a "little flock"—not many great, wise, rich or noble.

But the selection of the Elect to be associates with Messiah in His glorious Kingdom is only the beginning of God's favor toward mankind. The Elect will soon be completed. The saintly followers of Jesus from every nation and denomination will soon become His Bride and Joint-heirs in the Kingdom. Then that Kingdom will be established by Divine Power in authority and dominion, not to crush mankind, but for human uplift out of sin and degradation, ignorance and superstition, back to the full image and likeness of God.

If mankind in the fallen condition, and imbued with sin and selfishness, can be influenced by knowledge and ambition to accomplish the wonders of our day, what will not be possible to the restored man, as gradually he re-attains the image and likeness of his Creator! The eyes of our understanding open widely as we consider the great length and breadth of human possibilities, under those favorable conditions which God declares will obtain during the thousand years of Messiah's Kingdom, for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven."

"Little Lower Than the Angels." Our context declares that man was made "a little lower than the angels"; that is to say, man as an earthly, or animal being, is on a lower plane than angels, who are spirit beings. Yet there is one respect in which man is treated from a standpoint superior to that of angels. Of man God said, "In Our likeness let him have dominion over the earth." So man was to have the earth as his little universe. But no dominion, so far as we know, has ever been given to the angels.

Man's ruling power was neutralized by the sentence of death which came upon him. As the dying process continued, man's power to rule his dominion waned. Whereas originally he was able by mere exercise of his mind to control the beasts, he has since been obliged to cope with the beast by brute force and superior cunning. Finally by invention, fire arms, etc., he has gained the mastery in the world by force.

Doubtless the lessons of experience in all these six great Days (six thousand years since the fall) will ultimately inure to man's benefit. His exercise of his ingenuity in battling with thorns, thistles, beasts, etc., has served to quicken, to energize, to give him force of character. But alas! this force of character is not in any way advantageous; for in many respects it is contrary to the highest standards—contrary to the image of his Creator.

During the great Day just beginning (the seventh of the great Thousand-Year Days—the Sabbath) man will have weighty lessons to learn. The selfish and animal propensities of his nature have become so strong and the higher moral faculties have become so dwarfed that a large proportion of human effort will necessarily be along the lines of self-control and the development of the godlike mind. The advantages of this godlikeness will not only be clearly set before man in the Millennium, but he will be assisted in forming such character, because the laws of Messiah's Kingdom will thoroughly estop sin and every form of selfishness which will attempt to do injury to another.

Every evil purpose will be nipped in

the bud. Every evil deed will be promptly punished in its incipency, without being allowed to progress to the injury of others. Soon the great lessons of the glorious rule of Messiah will be recognized and appreciated; and as development will be made in the attainment of the Divine likeness, all of its beauties will be appreciated and everywhere seen.

Judging Quick and Dead. All those experiences of humanity under Messiah's Kingdom are in Scriptural language declared to be judgments; that is, testings, provings. That great Day of Messiah, a thousand years long, in Scripturally styled the Day of Judgment. The Church will not be on judgment, or trial, then; but the world. The Church, walking by faith, and not by sight, is having her trial now. The faithful of the Church now on trial, if found worthy, will be given the reward of glory, honor, immortality, and will be made the judges of the world. "Know ye not that the saints shall judge the world?"—1 Corinthians 6:2.

St. Paul referred to that Thousand-Year Day, and described it as the future Day of Judgment, saying, "God hath appointed a Day in the which He will judge the world in righteousness by that Man whom He hath ordained." (Acts 17:31.) The Christ will have the judgment of the world in His hands. The Christ has Jesus as His Head and the Church as its Body, as St. Paul has declared.—Ephesians 1:22, 23.

The judgment of the world will not be in respect to whether or not they have been sinners; for that God has already determined. As the Scriptures declare, all men are sinners. That coming judgment will not be to see which of these sinners is really worthy of life and which worthy of death; for that also was determined by the Lord long ago, when He passed the sentence of death upon all, without exception. Because all were sinners it was necessary that all should be redeemed, in order that they might have that coming judgment. The very object of the redemption was to settle forever (Hebrews 10:12) the death sentence pronounced against Adam and inherited by all of his race.

All were redeemed, and all are to be set free from that Adamic condemnation. The moment they are set free from the condemnation of the past, they will be put on trial, or judgment, for themselves. From that moment their responsibility will begin, the result of which will be either everlasting life or everlasting death—Second Death. And the rewards of that trial will be in respect to their course after they are freed from the Adamic sentence. It will not include anything done by them prior to their being set free.

He Who Sins, Suffers. Only the Church at the present time are on judgment, or trial, for everlasting life or everlasting death, because only the consecrated are set free by the Redeemer. As it is written, "We were children of wrath even as others." (Ephesians 2:3.) Nor will the world be on trial, or judgment, for everlasting life until they shall have been brought to a very clear knowledge of God, of His arrangements for them, and of their opportunities.

However, there is another law operating, which affects every member of Adam's race. Whoever sins a little suffers proportionately. Whoever sins much suffers proportionately. But such punishments for sin are not unto eternal death. They are merely transitory and on account of misdeeds, and have no bearing whatever on the original sin unto death and the redemption from it. The man or the woman who transgresses a law of nature suffers, if he transgresses a moral law, he suffers also. He who steals or who murders or slanders another, and seemingly meets with no retribution in the present life, nevertheless does not escape—not even if his conscience becomes seared and he can forget his misdeeds.

It is a law of our nature that the very finest of our powers are the most easily injured. Thus he who injures his conscience damages that which is most difficult to repair. Those who have seared their consciences will, during the thousand years, have the most difficulty in regaining the image and likeness of God, without which they can never have everlasting life.

St. Paul, after assuring us that "As all in Adam die, so all in Christ shall be made alive," adds, "Every man in his own order," or class. (1 Corinthians 15:22, 23.) This suggests that God has the world identified by classes, as well as individually. The Church class will be first—the Chief Resurrection. (Revelation 20:6.) None will be in it except those accounted worthy to share in the Messianic Throne and Kingdom.

Later on will come the resurrection of the worthy ones of ancient times—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all the Prophets. Their resurrection will be to human perfection, as examples of what all men can attain, if they will be obedient to Messiah's righteous requirements.

Then will come the world, "every man in his own order." All will be awakened. Each will have an opportunity of coming to a knowledge of the Truth. Each will have opportunity, by obedience, to arise out of degradation, thus demonstrating his worthiness or unworthiness to participate in complete restitution and everlasting life.

Thus each individual of Adam's race will take his place, either at the right hand of the Majesty of the Kingdom or at the left—either at the place of favor or of disfavor. He will be thus deciding for himself, according to the Divine standards, whether he will have everlasting life, or the penalty of opposition to God—"everlasting destruction"—the Second Death.

ASSASSINATED

(Continued from page 2.)

the authorities, as the members of the escort are under arrest pending the inquiry.

In his capacity of Minister of Foreign Relations, Sr. de La Barra addressed a note to the diplomatic representatives, giving account of the killing and assurance of a thorough investigation.

There were no signs of a demonstration in the central part of the city during the day. The news was received quietly and calmly, and philosophically. This was due perhaps not only to the fact that the majority seem to be in favor of the present government, but because the people are still overawed by the developments of the last few weeks.

One hundred representative members of the British colony have sent a memorial to the American Ambassador expressing "the relation for a considerable manner in which the Ambassador has handled the delicate situation caused by the recent disturbance."

The memorial extends sincere thanks "for the help afforded all foreigners by the American Embassy without distinction of nationality and more especially all British residents."

Heavy patrols were sent out last night to guard the streets. At 9 o'clock the bodies of Madero and Suarez were still lying in the mortuary at the penitentiary.

Notwithstanding the apparent air of calm a tenseness prevailed, as though the people of the capital were on the watch for further grave happenings.

As an indication a rumor spread quickly throughout the city last evening that Senora Madero had committed suicide. This was followed by a rumor that General Felix Diaz had been shot. Investigation showed that there was no foundation for either report.

Early Sunday small groups congregated about the penitentiary. They were composed for the most part of men and women of the lower class. There was a decided feeling of sympathy for the Maderos. Many women were crying.

There were some attempts at speech making, but these were sternly repressed. In the downtown district the people went about their pursuits quietly. What had been intended as a day of justification for the new administration was one of solemnity not usual on Sunday in the capital.

A group of independent congressmen had announced a huge manifestation, in which all classes of society, from high Government officials to the wearers of sandals, had been asked to participate, but the plan was promptly abandoned upon news of the affair at the penitentiary.

The Maderistas have been discreet in their utterances, and the pro-Government men almost equally so. Apparently the populace remembered the cannonading of the past two weeks and patrols of soldiers as well as mounted police have served to remind them that the country is now ruled by a government whose administrative program is of the strongest character.

No attempt is made at the National Palace to disguise this fact and President Huerta himself has said that drastic measures will be adopted to restore order.

Francisco De La Barra, Foreign Minister, sent an official statement to the foreign diplomatic representatives, in which he said:

"The Department of Foreign Relations desires to make known, as already announced to the Ambassador of the United States, the British Minister and other members of the Diplomatic Corps on various occasions, that the Government decided at a council of the Ministers that all acts relating to Madero and Pino Suarez should be adjudicated strictly according to law, as was due, and that in consequence the accusation process, if such had taken place, would not have departed one iota from the legal measures applicable to the case."

"That after making this decision the Government agreed to remove Madero and Suarez to the penitentiary, where they would have the necessary security, consideration and comforts."

"That Sunday morning the Minister of Foreign Relations so informed Ambassador Wilson, saying that the Mexican Government would proceed always in accord with the law, and that the removal of the former President and the former Vice President to the prison would be for the reason aforesaid."

"That it was further expected that with the passing of time political passions would be subdued, resulting in the establishment of greater calmness and judgment, without the republic."

"I desire to call all the facts of which I am cognate connected with the affair, which is deeply deplored, both for sentimental and humanitarian reasons, and because of the gravity of the affair, which has surprised the Government, and the importance of which is not underestimated by the Government."

Saturday night about 11:30 o'clock I was called with haste to the National Palace by the chief of staff of the President. An automobile was sent with an aide to take me as well as the Secretary of the Interior, Alberto Garcia Granados. Surprised by the unusual call, I attempted to talk by telephone with General Blanquet, the military commander, who made known that something serious had occurred.

"On our arrival at midnight at the Palace the President explained that Francisco Madero and Jose Pino Suarez, while being conducted to the penitentiary in automobiles, were killed in an encounter which the escort guard of the prisoners had had with a group of individuals who attempted to liberate the two men."

"Other members of the cabinet having arrived, it was agreed that it was absolute necessity for the honor of the government that not only should it proceed in a minute investigation of this act according as the law demands, but, going further, that immediate notice should be given to the chief attorney of the military court, Jose Vasquez Tagle, that he, with the Judge Advocate, should make investigations and assign those responsible, whoever they might be, to custody, and that he proceed to examine them in conformity with the law."

"It was agreed also that Attorney-General Castellanos, whose energy and competency are well known, should take action in this most unfortunate affair."

"According to the reports which President Huerta received and communicated to the Minister, a group of five individuals, at a point about half way between the palace and the penitentiary, fired upon the chauffeur of one of the automobiles which was under escort. The order was then given for more speed. Shortly afterward another group, more numerous, sallied from the cross streets, firing on the escort. It seems that Madero and Suarez at this point attempted to escape."

"President Huerta communicated to the Ministers the news of the death of the former President and the former Vice President, adding that there was another person killed and two persons wounded, according to the information he had at the moment, without being exact as to which group these belonged to. He also informed the Ministers that there had been some arrests."

"The Secretary of Foreign Relations, echoing the feeling of the Government and moved by personal sentiments which have caused him to view with horror the shedding of blood outside of those cases wherein the law has imposed the punishment, not only laments the affair, but is convinced that the honor of the republic demands a careful investigation and exemplary punishment for those who may be proven guilty of this act, whose transcendence cannot be hidden."

The following official statement of President Huerta was given out at the palace:

"I called together the cabinet to report that Madero and Suarez, who had been detained at the palace at the disposition of the War Department, were taken to the penitentiary in accordance with a previous decision as the result of which that establishment was placed under the charge of an army officer for its better security."

"When the automobiles had traversed about two-thirds of the way to the prison, however, they were attacked by an armed group and the escort descended from the machines to offer resistance. Suddenly the group grew larger and the prisoners tried to escape."

"An exchange of shots then took place, in which two of the attacking party were killed and two wounded. Both prisoners were killed. The automobiles were badly damaged."

"The President and his cabinet have resolved that the affair shall be consigned to the military judicial authorities having to do with the attempts against military prisoners, such as were Madero and Pino Suarez, so that they may make a strict investigation, with the direct intervention of the Military Prosecutor General."

"The Minister of Justice has asked that when these investigations are over—the case being of so exceptional a character—that the Prosecutor-General of the Republic make a further investigation."

"The Government deprecates the event, and, wishing to attend to the necessities of public welfare, had asked the Minister of Justice to formulate a plan of legal action against the prisoners for their several responsibilities, at the same time making an effort to have some of the friends of Madero assist in the solution of this difficult and dangerous question."

"Filled with the desire to guarantee itself as well as the prisoners, the government had appointed Colonel Luis Vallejos, director of the penitentiary, and had given him strict instructions to provide for any contingencies."

"The government promises that justice will be fully satisfied as to the facts in the case. The commanders of the escort are now under arrest, and the facts above recorded have been ascertained so as to clear up this unhappy event, however incomprehensible it may be under the present sad circumstances."

Diaz Ready to Respond to Call. Kenneth, Egypt, Feb. 24.—Porfirio Diaz, former dictator of Mexico, declared today that he is holding himself in readiness to respond to the call of his country in case foreign complications should occur. If this does not occur he will remain here until the unsettled government has been re-established. He expressed the hope that hands of Mexico would continue to be the policy of the United States.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Feb. 24.—Ernesto Madero, who was finance minister in the cabinet of his nephew, President Francisco Madero, arrived here with his family on a special car this morning. They will probably depart this afternoon on board a Cuban gunboat for Cuba. Everything is quiet here.

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